

# Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

VOL VIII.

FRIDAY, MARCH 4, 1808.

[No. 2109.]

**Sales at Vendue.**  
On every Tuesday and Friday  
**WILL BE SOLD**  
At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and Water streets.  
**A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.**  
Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day—All kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. M.

**WANTED**  
A middle aged woman, capable of managing a house. To one of good character liberal wages will be given. Enquire of the Printer.  
Sept. 9.

**PROFILES,**  
**CUT AND FRAMED;**

**AND**  
**PROFILE LIKENESS'S**  
**BORN IN GOLD LEAF ON GLASS;**  
NEXT door to Mr. I. ROBERTS'S Store on King-Street, nearly opposite the Indian Queen Tavern.  
January 13. dtd.

**HEMP FOR SALE.**

I HAVE on hand, ten tons of the first quality **CLEAN COUNTRY HEMP**, I wish to sell for cash, or on a time  
**Bryan Hampson.**  
December 20.

**TEN PIPES**

**Choice Cognac Brandy,**  
8 hds. West India Rum,  
10 qr. casks L. P. Tenerife Wine,  
16 casks Rice,  
93 Shares Marine Insurance Stock,  
For Sale by  
**Catlett and Fisk.**  
November 19.

**RAILS WANTED.**

The Subscriber wishes to purchase about two thousand Chestnut or Oak RAILS, to be delivered at his farm on Cameron.  
**J. H. HOGE,**  
Jan. 15. 2aw.

**TO RENT,**

and possession given on the 1st of November next,  
**The three story Brick House**

On the corner of King and Columbia streets, now occupied by Mr. John Roberts. For terms apply to Col. GEORGE DENEALE, living next door, or to the subscriber.  
**Nicholas Voss,**  
City of Washington, Oct. 20. dtd.

**JAMES SANDERSON,**

**Offers, or sale very low,**  
25 hogheads Muscovado Sugar,  
70 bags green Coffee  
15 hogheads well flavored Rum  
5 pipes Cognac Brandy  
12 quarter casks Sherry Wine  
12 bales Tennessee Cotton  
And as usual  
A general assortment of the best Wines, Spirituous Liquors, Teas and Groceries.

**BRYAN HAMPSON**

**HAS FOR SALE.**  
10 pipes old port  
5 do. Madeira  
30 quarter casks Lisbon  
12 do. particular Tenerife  
15 do. Malaga  
15 pipes old cognac brandy  
5 do. 4th proof Holland Gin  
5 hds. 3d proof Antigua rum  
1 do. first quality molasses  
6 do. green copperas  
2 do. alum  
20 do. brown sugar  
20 bags pimento  
15 do. pepper  
10 chests young hyson  
10 do. hyson skin  
5 do. imperial  
100 bags green coffee  
150 kegs madder  
50 do. ground ginger  
50 do. raisins  
1200 lbs. bacon, well cured  
5 kegs salt petre  
A quantity of fine and ground alum salt.  
At all times he has the first quality flour for mill use on hand—with a number of other articles—all of which he will sell low on his former terms.  
**OWDEN,**  
Printer.

**GREEN COFFEE.**  
5000 lb. best Green COFFEE  
FOR SALE BY  
**James Sanderson.**  
Feb. 13.

**FOR SALE,**  
**A Negro Woman, a complete**  
**House Servant.**  
Apply to  
**The Printer.**  
December 22.

**COTTON AND SUGAR.**

Just received and for sale on moderate terms,  
20 bales Upland Georgia COTTON, and  
20 barrels brown SUGAR, both of a superior quality.  
**A. Newton.**  
February 9.

**NOTICE.**

THOSE indebted to the estate of **James Lawson**, on account of purchases made at Occoquan, under a decree of the federal court, are hereby informed that their bonds are in possession of the subscriber and that he is authorised to receive payments.  
**Thomas Swann.**  
February 13. 2aw4w

**A Brick House for Sale.**

THE Brick House occupied by Mrs. Nichols, on the north side of Prince-street, between Fairfax and Water-streets, is offered for sale on a liberal credit. For particulars apply to  
**John C. Vowell.**  
ALSO, TO RENT.

The House lately occupied by Mrs. Fitzgerald, situate on Water-street, having every convenience to accommodate a genteel family. Immediate possession may be had.—Apply as above.  
**January 12. 6m**

**MR. GENERIS**

Has the pleasure to inform his Friends and the Public,

THAT he has commenced his *Practising* Ball, and will continue them as heretofore.

Mr. GENERIS begs the parents who have children to be instructed, will please to send them as soon as possible, so as to give them an opportunity of improving sufficiently, as he intends to have an *Exhibition* at the conclusion of his school for their amusement which will serve to create ambition.  
November 12. 6p

**NOTICE.**

THE subscriber having qualified as executor to the estate of Col. Thomas Blackburn, deceased, respectfully requests those who have claims against the estate, to lodge them properly authenticated, in the hands of Robert I. Taylor, of Alexandria, or John E. Peyton, of Dumfries, attorney at law, who will forward them immediately to the subscriber. Those persons indebted to the deceased, will please make payment to either the above mentioned gentlemen, or  
**T. Blackburn.**  
Rippon Lodge, Jan. 8. eotf

**For Sale,**

**A VALUABLE MERCHANT MILL,**  
containing two pair of Stones and the necessary machinery for manufacturing flour; also a Mill for grinding corn and rye, and a Saw Mill, all in complete order. This property is very convenient to Alexandria, and situated in a most excellent neighborhood for wheat and for retailing goods. For the amount of the purchase, wet and dry goods would be taken for a considerable part or perhaps all, or some Alexandria property would be taken for a part. For further particulars enquire of the PRINTER.  
February 10.

**Valuable Property for Sale.**

TO BE SOLD, in four distinct lots or together, four acres of LAND, containing from one and a quarter acre to two acres each, most eligibly situated without the territory of Columbia, extending in a right line from Gibbon-street to Great-Hunting-Creek, intersecting Jefferson, Franklin, and Green-street, and bounding east and west on Fayette and Payne-streets.  
A plan of the ground and further particulars may be obtained by application to  
**James Patton.**  
June 22. 2awf

**TO RENT,**

A convenient two story *Dwelling House* and *Store*, situate on the corner of King and Pitt-streets, lately occupied by Mr. John Ramsay. Apply to

**Eliza Wilton, or**  
**Robert I. Taylor.**

January 12. 2aw

**Just Received,**

Per the Schooner *Jane*, Captain Crocker, from Boston, and for sale by the subscriber,  
6 puncheons Jamaica Spirits  
6 barrels first quality Cheese  
10 do. mens stout shoes  
100 sides Seal Leather of extra nice quality  
30 boxes dry Cod-Fish.  
Said Schooner *Jane* returns to Boston. For freight or passage apply to  
**John G. Ladd.**  
December 31. d

**JOSEPH MANDEVILLE,**

CORNER OF KING AND FAIRFAX-STREETS,  
HAS RECEIVED,  
6000 lb. Golden Chafe 1st quality,  
13 ton assorted Patent Shot,  
80 half chests & boxes  
Imperial,  
Young Hyson, & } **TEAS,**  
Hyson-skin,  
5 pipes choice Cognac Brandy,  
40 bls. Rye Whiskey,  
15 cases old Medoc Claret superior quality,  
70 lb. Nutmegs,  
50 dozen London Mustard,  
5 casks London refined Salt-petre,  
15 casks chewing Tobacco small twist,  
30 boxes Soap,  
25 do. mould and dipp'd Candles,  
45 kegs yellow ground Ginger,  
30 boxes Havana Segars,  
5 cwt. Zante Currants,  
Raisins in boxes and casks,  
Pearl and hulled Barley,  
A small quantity basket salt.

Which with a very general assortment of Wines, Liquors and Groceries, he will sell low for cash, produce, or the usual credit.  
Nov 16

**Land for Sale at Auction.**

WILL be sold at Public Sale at a credit of 12 and 3 years, on Tuesday 22d day of March next, upon the premises, the following tract of LAND; to wit

**One Tract containing 374 acres,** laying in Fairfax county upon the Ox road, adjoining the lands of Edward Washington and about 2 1/2 miles from the town of Occoquan. This Tract is all in wood, lies level and is well watered, and at least one half is valuable meadow land.

ALSO,

**An undivided moiety of a tract** in the county of Prince William, containing 130 acres, whereon George Mills now lives, immediately upon the river and 2 miles above the town of Occoquan, will be sold the following day being the 23d day of March.

ALSO,

**One other tract on the following day, being the 24th day of March,**

**Containing about 200 acres.**—This land is under cultivation, lies well, is well watered and is under rent from year to year, at 1500 wt. tobacco per year. It lies adjoining the Lands of Wm. Grant in Prince William county, in a good neighbourhood, about 18 miles from the town of Occoquan, and 15 from Dumfries. The purchaser can not have possession of this tract before the 1st of Jan. 1809.

ALSO,

**Will be sold the following day on the premises, being the 25th day of March,**

**One other Tract of Land** containing 200 acres, immediately at Bland's Ford upon Occoquan river, and 15 miles above the town of Occoquan, this land is well improved has good buildings calculated for a tavern, store and distillery, with convenient out-houses.

Indisputable titles will be given the purchaser, to each of these tracts, on the first payment being made, the purchasers giving a trust deed on all the premises to secure the payment of the other two thirds.

**N. Ellicott.**

Occoquan, Feb. 10, [15] dts.

**ALMANACS for 1808,**

Just published and for sale, by

**Cotton and Stewart.**

AT a general assembly of the state of Connecticut, held at New-Haven, on the second Thursday of October, A. D. 1807.—Upon the petition of **Simeon Loomis**, of East Windsor, in Hartford county, shewing to this assembly that by means of various misfortunes he is reduced to poverty, praying for an act of insolvency; and that some of his creditors are resident in the states of New-York, Virginia and Georgia, as per memorial on file dated the 21st day of September, A. D. 1807—

*Resolved by this Assembly,* That said petition be continued to the session of this assembly to be holden in Hartford, in May next, and that notice of the pendency thereof be advertised in some of the newspapers published in the city of New-York, Alexandria in Virginia, and Savannah in Georgia, three weeks, at least six weeks before said session; which shall be good and sufficient notice to the creditors in the said states of the pendency of said petition.

A true copy of record.

Examined by

**Samuel Willy's, Sec'y.**

March 2. d3w

The present **Sadler and** Harness-maker at Occoquan, being about to move away, the situation will be vacant. Encouragement will be given to a man of good character who will prosecute said business.  
**N. Ellicott.**  
February 27. 7t

**Wanted to Purchase or Hire,**  
**A NEGRO BOY,**

From 15 to 20 years of age—none need apply but such as can be well recommended.  
Apply to  
**JOHN GADSBY.**  
Feb. 24. d

**Dying for Living.**

**SAMUEL CLARK,**  
**WOOL, COTTON, AND SILK DYER AND**  
**FINISHER,**

Respectfully informs the inhabitants of Alexandria,

THAT he has commenced the above business in St. Asaph street, opposite Squire Faw's office.—He will dye all kinds of goods of wool, cotton and silk, to any color or pattern, and finish them in the neatest manner—also gentlemen's cloaths scowered and dyed, faded silks re-dyed and dressed to look as well as new, muslins dyed and glazed, silk shawls, silk, cotton and woollen stockings, &c. Homespun cotton or woollen dyed blue, or any other color required, on reasonable terms—also carpets scowered without injuring the colors.—He hopes from his knowledge of the business to merit public favor.  
February 29. eo2w

**Landing and for Sale,**

From the brig *Favorite*, capt. John Slacey  
4 bales Russia SHEETINGS  
3 do. RAVENS DUCK  
12 do. ALMONDS  
2 hds. COFFEE  
50 bls. new RUM

**John G. Ladd.**

Also from brig *Ruth*, capt. Tobey,

24 bls. and 2 hds. RUM  
Linseed, Spermaceti and Tanners' OIL.  
SOAL LEATHER, CODFISH in boxes  
SALMON in barrels  
A quantity of SHOES, &c.  
FOR SALE AS ABOVE.

**FOR SALE,**

Or to be RENTED for one or more years;

THE whole of the REAL ESTATE belonging to **Presley Carr Lane**, lying in and adjacent to the town of Centreville, in Fairfax county.

This property consists of the well known TAVERN now occupied by Mr. Adam Mitchell.

The STORE HOUSE now in the occupancy of Mr. Daniel Harrington—and from eight hundred to a thousand acres of good FARMING LAND, at present in the possession of Mr. Carr W. Lane, and Mr. Walter Locker, which will be disposed of in separate tracts or entire.

It is presumed that any person disposed to buy or rent any of the above property will first view the same and judge for themselves—a further description is therefore unnecessary.

Mr. Lane would take a small proportion in Negroes.  
**Harrison Fitzhugh.**  
Fairfax County Oct. 23. 15



# CONGRESS.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, February 22.

### DEBATE

On the bill supplementary to the act laying an embargo, &c.

[CONTINUED.]

MR. RHEA (Ten.) said he should not vote for reference; for if this bill should be committed to the committee of commerce and manufactures and afterwards be referred to a committee of the whole, it would unnecessarily occupy time when it could as well be understood by being printed. It was with no pleasure to himself that he sat out to take any notice of a most extraordinary address from a gentleman from New York on Saturday last; and it gave him pain that any gentleman should so far depart from the politeness which should characterize every one, as to have used such language as was then heard. The gentleman could not have intended to enlighten the house, for his whole speech was unconnected, consisted of no chain of reasoning, but of assertions of a most extraordinary nature, and those not bottomed upon fact. In the course of that extraordinary speech, said Mr. R. we were told that we were legislating against the interest of the nation, applying the embargo particularly to the laws respecting the embargo. The gentleman had made many observations respecting the embargo, and amongst others, as Mr. R. understood him, that the minority in that question to their eternal honor had opposed the system. There were many gentlemen in the minority on that occasion who supported this bill and would far from accord in their views with that gentleman.

In expressing his opposition to the embargo, did the gentleman for a moment take into view the present state of things in Europe, the decrees of blockade adopted by those mighty powers in their attempts to destroy each other? If the gentleman's mind had for a moment expanded he would not have permitted such expressions to escape his lips. For if the embargo law had not passed, what would have been the consequence? Our commerce would have been swept from the ocean and scarce a vessel left; and therefore a system was adopted to retain the property of the U. S. at home, and preserve them from capture on the ocean. Did the gentleman contemplate that there were already about three thousand of our own seafaring men on board vessels of foreign powers. Did he reflect on the frequent seizures by the belligerent powers, and that they dealt wide destruction to the commerce spread over the ocean? Had he contemplated these things the house would not surely have been so assailed. To the assertion that they had been legislating against the interests of the nation what did the people themselves say? The measure of embargo had been generally approved over the U. S. except by a few persons, probably possessing the same political opinion with the gentleman from New York. From the east to the south west, and from the Atlantic to the Ohio the measure had been approved. With what confidence and assurance then could the gentleman say that they were legislating against the interest of the nation, or how could a gentleman permit himself to depart so far from facts, as to make these assertions.

The gentleman (Mr. Gardener) had stated they were guided by an unseen hand. In saying this, according to my interpretation of it, said Mr. R. the gentleman said more than he intended. I refer to that mighty Being who raises and depresses nations when he pleases. This is the only hand that I acknowledge; and if it is the same which the gentleman meant, I will agree with him. But if he means that we are under other influence than such as is dictated by the honor of our country, I do positively and unequivocally deny the truth of his assertion. When a nation does an act at which no other nation on earth can justly take offence, and that act is approved by the people, it appears strange that it could be said by any one that it was favoring the designs of any nation in Europe; neither has it a partiality for any one. This being the fact, how can it be said that the carrying this act into effect is aiding or abetting the designs of any foreign power? I shall always agree to assert the honor and dignity of my own country. I shall never make assertions that it is under the influence of a foreign power; and before any gentleman makes such assertions he ought to have facts to confirm us in the belief.

Unless strong reasoning or proof can be adduced in support of his assertions, he has descended to a gulf from which it will be difficult to extricate himself.

It has been said that this embargo is a law. It has the same operation which every similar act has heretofore had. So long as we can support a neutrality, so long will I do any act which conduces to it; and if any thing can support it, it is the embargo, by preventing those conflicts which would take place on the ocean between the armed merchant vessels of the United States and the armed vessels of the maritime powers.

But it seems the gentleman has taken great offence at the present bill, because it has left no place to get out. Does he want to get out? Does he want his constituents to get out? Does he want the people of Vermont to get out? He brought down his observations from the Gallic emperor to the pigs of Vermont. There is more honor, dignity and magnanimity in the people of Vermont, even if a hole should be left, than to send their produce to the British provinces. And if any intercourse be carried on between the people of Vermont and the people of Canada, it must be by those who have forsown those principles; the observance of which they owe to their country. Does the gentleman wish a tie through which the whole growth of the United States should float down the river St. Lawrence and then across the Atlantic?

I have never contemplated this embargo as a war system; it is a system of peace, and holds forth to the nations of Europe this language: "We are willing to send you our produce, but you have refused to let us travel quietly, and as this is the case we will keep our vessels and produce at home, nor expose one or the other to your friendship or depredation." This is the language of the embargo; it is therefore no war measure. I hope the house will not arrest its effect till the purpose for which it was imposed is completed; before that time arrives, the more perfect it is the better. Let us show that we are determined to preserve and support our neutrality.

The gentleman told us that the nation must be saved by the representatives of the people. This observation I could not understand. I always thought that the sovereign people represented themselves. I have indeed heard it said that the people were themselves their worst enemies; but I always thought that they could save themselves, and still think so; and the moment we step aside from our duty they will do it. If they think we act against their interests they will call us back with language of reprobation, and put others in our stead to pursue a different policy.

It is on the principle of anxiety for the public good that I act, and to the people I look for approbation; and for these reasons I shall vote for the bill.

[Debate to be continued.]

### MINUTES.

Monday, February 22.

Mr. Clifton presented a resolution comprising an amendment to the constitution to render senators of the United States liable to removal by a majority of two thirds of the respective legislatures who chose them.

This resolution was referred to a committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. C. then presented a resolution of the legislature of the state of Virginia on this subject; which was referred to the same committee.

Mr. Dawson presented a letter from the governor of the state of Virginia, covering an act of the legislature of that state to which the assent of Congress is required before it can become a law. It was well known, Mr. D. observed, that no state can, without the consent of Congress, raise any troops. The legislature of Virginia had passed such a law for the defence of her frontier, and solicited the consent of Congress to it. Referred to a select committee.

Mr. Dawson reported a bill authorizing the raising an additional army; which was twice read & referred to a committee of the whole.

[This is the bill which went through a committee of the whole a few days ago, and has since been committed, in consequence of the President's message on the subject. It is now reported according to the letter from the secretary of war.]

Mr. Clifton, from a select committee, reported a bill to revive and make permanent an act to prescribe the mode of taking evidence in contested elections of members of the house of representatives of the U. S. States, and to compel the attendance of testimony in such cases. Twice read and referred to a committee of the whole.

The engrossed bill supplementary to the act supplementary to the embargo law, was read the third time and after a debate of two hours

(which shall be commenced in our next) was passed, by yeas and nays—97 to 22.

The bill to admit the importation of old copper free of duty, was returned from the Senate, with an amendment including *Salt-petre* and *Sulphur* in the remission from duty on the importation. The amendment was immediately agreed to, ayes 75.

On motion of Mr. Dawson, the house went into a committee of the whole, Mr. J. Richards in the chair, on the resolution some weeks ago reported by a committee for authorizing the secretary of war to sell such arms of the United States as may be disposed of without injury to the United States.

Mr. Dawson hoped the committee would agree to the resolution. By the report of the secretary of war there were now 140,000 stands of arms in the public armory, and perhaps by the next month, as a bill had been passed for procuring more, there might be an addition to the number of 30 or 40,000 stands. Several states in the Union were not well provided with arms, and were anxious to purchase from the United States.—The applications for that purpose arose from the great difficulty of getting them beyond the seas.

Mr. Bibb said he would only state that the legislature of Georgia had at the last session passed an act authorizing the governor of that state to obtain arms for the state by purchase. The governor had sent an agent here to ascertain whether a purchase could be made from the United States or not. I have said he a letter from the secretary of war saying that 30 or forty thousand stands may be spared.

The resolution being agreed to, the committee rose and reported the resolution.

On concurrence with the report of the committee of the whole a considerable conversation arose, in which Messrs. Goldsborough, M. Clay, and Macon opposed the resolution, and Messrs. Dawson, Bacon, Bibb, Smilie, Key, Troup, Taylor, Nicholas and Findley supported it.

Mr. Rowan moved to amend the resolution by striking out the word "sell" and insert "loan"—Negatived, ayes 12.

The resolution was then agreed to, ayes 72, and referred to a committee to bring in a bill.

[The opponents of this resolution generally contended that a resolution had already been passed this session after a very lengthy discussion, to arm the whole body of the militia at the expense of the United States; that being the case, it was not seemly to sell to one part of the Union that which they were about to bestow gratuitously to the remainder. That but a few days ago the house had appropriated a large sum of money for the purchase of arms; and now to sell arms would betray inconsistency. That by passing this resolution the states who had appropriated their funds to the purchase of arms, would get all the worst arms belonging to the United States, which the latter would replace by new and better arms. That the number of 140,000 stands was not too much or even enough for the United States to keep at their own disposal. That it had been truly said by the advocates of the resolution that it would be selling in fact to themselves, nevertheless if too many were sold (and none ought now to be sold) the states to whom they were sold might prohibit them from being carried out of their respective states; in which case, they would be lost to the United States for general service. That the political horizon blackened every day and clouds lowered around them; this was not the time then in which the United States should divest themselves of that defence which they had.

The advocates of the resolution replied that although a resolution for arming the whole militia of the United States, had been passed, it was to be supposed, from no report having been made on the subject, that either the present time was deemed improper for its introduction, or the committee could not construct a bill for the purpose; or in any event that the project appeared to be relinquished for the present. That it was true they had but a few days ago agreed to purchase arms, yet those arms were purchased for the benefit of the whole union, and to render them beneficial they must be distributed; if any state then wished to purchase, the sale would be a distribution to a part of the union without a loss to the whole. That the states of South Carolina & Georgia who now particularly wished to purchase, were particularly situated, having at the same time internal and external enemies, and were not able to procure arms; farther, that those states had made appropriations for this purpose, the former to the amount of 60,000 dollars, when they knew that a proposition was actually pending in this house for gratuitously arming the whole militia but they had wished to pay for their arms and not receive them as a donation from the general government. That if the supernumerary arms of the U. S. were not of a good quality, the states were not bound to purchase; this then could be no objection. That if the present number of arms in the arsenal was not too great, the resolution expressly said that they should not be disposed of; so that the question whether the U. S. had too many or too few came not into consideration on the passage of this resolution. That it would be an act not only of humanity or duty, but of interest to place arms

in the frontier states in some way or other, for if the country should be occupied by enemy while they were hesitating on the subject, it would cost them more trouble and treasure to repossess themselves of it, than which would be their undoubted duty, to prevent themselves from being disposed of. If then these states were disposed to purchase arms there could be no objection to permit them so to do, for they could not be had otherwise than from the U. States.

Mr. M. Clay in the course of discussion observed that gent seemed in the course of their observations, to consider the bill for the classification of the militia as rejected. On a vote taken to day their had been present 120 members. This being a tolerable full house he rose for the purpose of giving notice that he should call for the consideration of the report of the committee of the whole on the bill at 12 o'clock to-morrow.

### Latest from Europe.

LONDON, January 4

The Moniteur of the 26th ult was received by government with the flag of truce.

A reply has at length been given to the British orders in council, on the subject of neutral commerce, by an imperial decree of Bonaparte dated Milan, Dec 17, and we are happy to hail another instance in which this man's rancour exceed his ability. This decree is intended to provoke hostilities between this country and the United States; but like the French army in Portugal may be too late.

Saturday was fixed for the departure of Mr. Thornton for Sweden, of Mr. Mellish for Sicily and of Mr. Hill for Sardinia.

### CIRCULAR LETTER.

Addressed by the minister of the interior to the chamber of Commerce.

"You are not unacquainted gentlemen with the late acts of the British government that last stage of the oppression of the commerce of the world; you know that it has resolved to destroy the feeble remains of the independence of the seas. It now thinks proper, that henceforth no ship shall navigate the seas, without touching at its ports, without a tribute to its pretended sovereignty, and without receiving from it an ignominious licence.

Thus the ocean is henceforward only the field of slavery; the usurpation of the most sacred of the rights of nations is consummated and this tyrannical yoke is to press upon them until the day of vengeance; or until brought to a due sense of moderation, the English government will itself calm its rage, and break the sceptre to which the nations of the continent will never consent to submit.

"I am calling our common attention to the important circumstances which most powerfully induce us to awaken your patriotism and your wisdom. One would have imagined that every obstruction and restraint that clogged the course of the commerce on the continent, had been exhausted; still, however, they are going to be aggravated by the measures lately adopted by England; but they will find our minds made up to struggle against and to overcome this new mode of oppression.

"We must not shut our eyes to the consequences. Importation and exportation already so much restricted, will soon be much more so. Every thing connected with maritime commerce—every thing which depends upon it will now be liable to more difficulties, to more uncertainty. There are however two channels that still remain open.

"The power of attacking every ship that repudiates the independence of its national flag; by a shameful submission to the British sovereignty, and by navigating under a British licence, will open a wide field to the hopes of her commanders. Such a resource will not prove ineffectual; and French commerce will not devote itself uselessly to that sort of warfare which never lets courage, dexterity and decision go unrewarded.

"We have moreover to hope that neutral ships will elude the vigilance of the English cruisers; the immense extent of the coasts of the empire will favour and protect their enterprises.

"These resources ought not to be undervalued, nor counted for nothing; France will submit to a temporary situation which can only change with time and with new exertions; but her enemy shall not deprive her of the main basis of her prosperity, her internal communication, her relations with the continent where she no longer sees any but friends or allies, her soil will not be less fertile, her industry will not maintain itself the less, the deprived of some materials which it is not possible to replace.

To this last proposition I am rather anxious, gentlemen, to direct your attention. You have advice to give, and examples to hold out to commerce. You must already foresee the effect of the privation of certain materials more especially of cotton, and of ingrements for dyeing cotton, of which a quantity has been stored up in France; that which we shall derive from the Levant, and that which, at more distant period we shall reap from our indigenous culture, not unsuccessfully essayed

will suffice to support our manufactures; but that some of them may we must have recourse, hemp and flax, in order for those manufacturers be employed with actual desirable that we should consumption within the trials the growth of our unhappy effects of habit of manufactures, that dependent upon foreign

"The materials for scarce; but many of by the productions of opense with the rest by some colors, which m apparent greater beauty thing to the intrinsic go Besides, no small relief the genius of our manu amply over those difficu

"The channels which usurpations, will remain may not suffice for the and coffee; these objecti may become scarce of the nation will not stary privation; habits of ly indulged will be count by the rise in the pri

"And besides, is it to Great Nation will allow by the privation of ments? Her armies havemurmur, the most pinch example will not have b and when we have in v independence of the se view to rescue and red the ruinous acts of pirac exercised against it; w the vindication of the n breaking down of those England is attempting coasts; the people will nity and courage that character, the moment imposed upon their t their industry. The c will soon, no doubt, be sion. The interest of sovereigns—the magna the most powerful of t the power and wish of a ver us—the justice of a will grant its protection curs to decide the conte remain uncertain.

Accept, gentlemen, sincere esteem.

(Signed)

The Gazette of Saturday another ORDER OF C of the one issued Nov that none of the enactm the order of the 11th, s extending to permit an to Great Britain any of pictures of the French but excepting any vesse shall arrive with such p tice of this explanatory

This explanation is v very important. Is it n gular, that an order in enemy's commerce sho rily worded as to requi nation that it did not ex portation of enemy's pr tain?

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The letters add that the Prince of Peace ha in Spain. Accounts al before he proceeded informed the Americ insisted the U. S. sho either for France or E

Yesterday the duke audience, at his office to see military officers ness. His royal high lord Heathfield; gene turn from Alexandria upon his return from



some way or other, occupied by an... more trouble and... off it, to de... being disposed of... ere disposed to... be no objection to... they could not be... the U. States, of discussion... in the course of their... the bill for the cl... rejected. On a vote... present 120 mem... full house he rose... notice that he should... of the report of the... on the bill at 12

## Europe.

January 4  
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Sardinia.

## LETTER.

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will suffice to support, in a great measure, our manufactures; but in the expectation that some of them may experience privation, we must have recourse, as far as possible, to hemp and flax, in order to provide occupation for those manufacturers who would no longer be employed with articles of cotton. It were desirable that we should circumscribe our consumption within the products of the materials the growth of our soil, and restrain the unhappy effects of habits and taste contracted from manufactures, that would render us dependent upon foreign countries.

The materials for dying may become scarce; but many of them may be replaced by the productions of our soil. We will dispense with the rest by a slight sacrifice of some colors, which may please from their apparent greater beauty, without adding anything to the intrinsic goodness of the article. Besides, no small reluctance is to be placed on the genius of our manufacturers; it will triumph over those difficulties.

The channels which, in spite of these usurpations, will remain open to importation, may not suffice for the consumption of sugar and coffee; these objects of a secondary utility may become scarce; but the great mass of the nation will not suffer from the temporary privation; habits of indulgence too widely indulged will be counteracted and restrained by the rise in the price.

And besides, is it to be supposed that the Great Nation will allow itself to be intimidated by the privation of some futile enjoyments? Her armies have endured, without a murmur, the most pinching wants; that great example will not have been held out in vain; and when we have in view to reconquer the independence of the seas; when we have in view to rescue and redeem commerce from the ruinous acts of piracy that are juridically exercised against it; when we have in view the vindication of the national honor, and the breaking down of those *farcæ* which England is attempting to erect upon our coasts; the people will support with the dignity and courage that belong to their great character, the momentary sacrifices that are imposed upon their taste, their habits and their industry. The commerce of Europe will soon, no doubt, be rescued from oppression. The interest of nations—the honor of sovereigns—the magnanimous resolutions of the most powerful of the allies of France—the power and wish of the hero who rules over us—the justice of a cause to which heaven will grant its protection—every motive concurs to decide the contest; nor can its issue remain uncertain.

Accept, gentlemen, the assurances of my sincere esteem.  
(Signed) "CRETET."

The Gazette of Saturday night contains another ORDER OF COUNCIL, explanatory of the one issued Nov. 11. It simply enacts that none of the enactments or regulations in the order of the 11th, should be construed as extending to permit any vessels to import into Great Britain any of the produce or manufactures of the French West-India colonies, but excepting any vessel from capture, which shall arrive with such produce previous to notice of this explanatory order.

This explanation it will be perceived, was very important. Is it not, however, very singular, that an order intended to annihilate the enemy's commerce should be so extraordinarily worded as to require a subsequent explanation that it did not extend to permit the importation of enemy's produce into Great Britain?

January 6.  
Yesterday government received advice that great dissensions prevailed at St. Petersburg on account of the unpopular rupture with England, and that Comte Novoziloff, at a special audience, had with his office of director of the academy of sciences, requested permission to lay all his Russian honors at the emperor's feet.

Letters received by the vessel from Holland, the arrival of which we mentioned yesterday, have furnished us with some intelligence from Spain. It is said that the prince of Asturias underwent an official investigation relative to the plot of which he was accused, before he received the king's pardon; and in the Dutch letters account is given of the prince's examination, in which he certainly appears to more advantage than in the correspondence which was published in the French papers. Instead of acknowledging any offence his royal highness is said to have vindicated himself in a very manly manner, and with considerable ingenuity. The examination of the prince, which took place before the commission appointed to enquire into the conspiracy was very short.

The letters add that the power and credit of the Prince of Peace have greatly diminished in Spain. Accounts also state that Bonaparte, before he proceeded on his journey to Italy, informed the American ambassador that he insisted the U. S. should immediately declare either for France or England.

Yesterday the duke of York held a public audience, at his office in the Horse Guards, to see military officers in general upon business. His royal highness gave audience to Lord Heathfield; General Fraser, upon his return from Alexandria; and General Moore, upon his return from Sicily.

It was yesterday very currently reported in the city, that the communications received by the flags of truce from France, related exclusively to overtures of PEACE made by Bonaparte. It is also stated that the principal object of Talleyrand's journey to Holland is, that he may be the medium of the negotiation with our government.

The force which sailed with Sir Samuel Hood and General Beresford, amounted to 3794 effective men. It consisted of

The 3d Foot, or Buffs,	1100 men.
11th ———	1000
25th ———	600
63d ———	850

To these were added two companies of artillery, making 244 men. Fourteen artificers were also attached to them.

## PHILADELPHIA, March 1.

Yesterday arrived schooner Jefferson, captain Campbell, 23 days from Guadeloupe, and informs that for several days before he sailed a number of British cruizers were off that island, and took every thing that went out. It was said that a vessel belonging to one of the British convoys was missing, and the cruizers were in hopes of retaking her, should she be taken and sent for Guadeloupe or Martinico. He also informs that it was reported that Admiral Cochran had given orders not to interrupt the Americans, and believes, that in consequence of those orders the cruizer he fell in with let him pass, without much examination, as they did several other vessels from Guadeloupe for the U. States. There was not less than 8 or 10,000 barrels of flour, besides beef and pork in great plenty, when the account of the embargo arrived, but least the merchants should raise too fast, government had limited flour at 14 dollars per barrel.

Captain C. informs that previous to Cochran's orders the Pomona was sent into Antigua and cleared. The ship Peter, of New York, was also sent into Antigua; the Farmer of Providence, and the brig Fair Trader, of this port, were sent into Dominica, where they, with 12 other American vessels, were embargoed.

## Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

FRIDAY, MARCH 4.

The government ship *Osaige*, sailed from New-York on Saturday last, at a quarter past twelve o'clock.

Extract of a letter from St. Petersburg, received at New York, dated 7th Oct. 1808.

"The number of American vessels arrived this season amounts to 88, of which it appears that only 81 have taken cargoes home."

"It is supposed that 500,000 pounds of hemp will remain on the spot unsold. Our market is bare of sail cloths, and the supplies of sheetings and raversdick are but middling. There is yet a little iron on the spot, and no talk of contracts, which generally are made about this time of the year for the ensuing summer."

"The wretched state of public affairs in Europe is such as to preclude any conjecture about our trade for next summer, and every notion or supposition would be but premature. It appears, however, that every means on the side of Russia will be tried to keep the trade in the Baltic open, so soon as a kind of stability is restored to commerce, and that information may serve as a criterion."

"Shipping drawing to a close, very little is doing in business, and our prices are mostly nominal."

"Of these 81 ships, 21 were for Berton, N York 19, Salem 9, Newburyport 6, Providence 5, Portland 3, New Bedford 2, Portsmouth 3, Gloucester 2, Marblehead 2, Baltimore 1, Duxbury 1, Plymouth 1, Charleston 1, Newport 1, Philadelphia 5. The number of vessels cleared out from St. Petersburg for the U. S. in the year preceding was 73."

(Interesting extract from the London Times of the 21st Dec)

Among the many circumstances that attended the flight of the Portuguese government, is one which is fraught with instruction, by affording a warning to all other states. The late prime minister of Portugal Antonio d'Araujo, it is said, has been discovered to have carried on for a series of years a system of treachery in subversion to the views of Bonaparte.

He had been disgraced since the 13th ult, but the full extent of his perfidy was not at first ascertained; he was carried on board the Prince Royal, the Portuguese admiral's ship, but not in iron, as has been stated.

The detection of his villainy was accompanied by a consoling circumstance; a recognition of the innocence and merits of general Novion, who had been dismissed from the command of the police guard of Lisbon through court intrigue. The prince regent has done justice to his injured honor, and he accompanies his sovereign to the Brazils.

## FROM THE N. Y. EVENING POST.

State of our affairs with Great Britain.

Whilst the public is so much alive to the various and contradictory rumours respecting the probable issue of Mr. Rose's mission, rumours which, in our belief, are industriously circulated by the friends of the administration for the purpose of lulling the public and gaining time, the editor would think it unpardonable in him to withhold any information so material and so interesting as that which he is now about to communicate; and he would think it equally unpardonable to communicate it, if he was not morally certain of its being perfectly correct. We shall make our statement in direct affirmative language, for we are very confident it will never be contradicted from any quarter deserving credit.

Mr. Rose, probably suspecting that the indecisive and unsatisfactory language held by our minister was meant to amuse, some day last week had an interview with him for the express purpose of coming to a precise explanation that he might understand distinctly his real situation. At this interview Mr. Rose put to Mr. Madison this plain question, in substance:

"Supposing, sir, that I should now, in the name of my government, offer yours proper and ample reparation for the affair of the Chesapeake, and to disembarass the question of all possible difficulty, we will suppose the reparation offered to be perfectly satisfactory; am I to understand, that this being done and accepted by the American government the president would then recall the proclamation interdicting British ships of war from your ports and harbors?"

To which Mr. Madison immediately gave in substance the following answer: an answer which we venture to say will astonish at least the people of the eastern states.

"No sir: I tell you frankly the president would not. The attack on the Chesapeake is by no means considered by us as the sole [or principal] cause of complaint against Great Britain, and I shall admit to you, that if that affair had not happened, the president would, in all probability, have soon issued a proclamation of similar import. The proclamation is therefore not to be rescinded till all cause of complaint is removed."

We suspect that when discerning men among even Mr. Jefferson's friends come to see this they will one and all exclaim, "Can he be so infatuated?—Can he be so totally ignorant of the sentiments of the American people, as to believe, for a moment, that they will support him in a cause so untenable, so unwarrantable, so unjust, so preposterous?" But we forbear for the present.

\*I enclose this in brackets, because my memory does not enable me to be certain about it.

The following remarks on the above are from the AMERICAN CITIZEN.

The observation, "rumors are industriously circulated by the friends of the administration for the purpose of lulling the public and gaining time," cannot be correct. From the nature of the case various and contradictory rumors were to have been expected. The truth is that the administration has very properly concealed from the public the nature and progress of the negotiation. We could reasonably expect nothing but conjecture and this has been given by republicans and federalists, I presume, as received from Washington. I have had no wish to deceive. My inclination has been and still is strongly in favor of an honorable peace, and my opinion is that such a peace is within our reach. We should have however promptly, either honorable peace or glorious war for our present situation is greatly distressing. But I am not in such haste as to throw away the blessings of peace, if they can be preserved.

In the hypothetical mode of the supposed proposition of Mr. Rose, made to Mr. Madison, there is an apparent cunning which, although fitted to draw forth a real answer, is not calculated to restore confidence. If the proposition has been made as mentioned in the Evening Post, I regret it for it does not wear that aspect of frankness which we had a right to expect, and which the welfare of England and the happiness of the U. States require. Considering the enemy with whom England is contending—his secret means and open force—the artifices to which many resort to involve us in war, and the great and infinite inducements England has to be upon terms of real and sincere amity with us, it is, I repeat to be regretted that his majesty had not instructed Mr. Rose to make, without waiting to be asked for, a suitable reparation in case of the Chesapeake. This should have been done without supposition, without hesitation, without condition—it should have been made as a pledge of sincerity. And if the president had thought fit to go to war on other grounds, the nation would then have known it. But the intrigues of Napoleon may yet be counteracted and his meditated subjugation of the world effectually prevented by liberal concessions on the part of England; concessions which, instead of endangering her safety, would promote and secure it.—This is not a time for punctilio. The minister, Turreau, alarmed, is expressing his fears that our government will negotiate with Mr. Rose, and that by doing so we shall lose the

glorious opportunity of joining his master to enfranchise the ocean! as if the tyrant of the land, if he had the power, could not be the tyrant of the ocean! as if, had he possession of the British fleet, and God forbid that he ever should have, he would not turn it against us for our destruction. Enfranchise the ocean! Every nation that he promised to enfranchise, he has enslaved. Switzerland was invaded to give Switzerland freedom. And where is she now? Blotted from the list of independent nations: Let England keep on good terms with the United States and she has nothing to fear from the impotent malice of Napoleon. Nay, she should be determined to be on good terms with us, and that determination she should now manifest by doing us more justice. If in the cabinet of England there were a GREAT MAN, he would perceive the necessity, and the advantage, of pursuing this course.

As to the determination of the president, said to have been stated by Mr. Madison, on the supposition that acceptable reparation in the case of the Chesapeake would be made, I should doubt it, for before that unhappy occurrence there was not perhaps a man in the country who thought of going to war with England on the other grounds of misunderstanding.

## IN COMMON COUNCIL, 3d March, 1808.

On balloting for a President of the common council, James Russel was duly elected.

On balloting for Clerk of the common council, James M. McRea was duly elected.

On balloting for Messenger to the common council, James Harris was duly elected.

On balloting for Mayor, Cutbert Powell was duly elected.

Test,

JAMES M. M'REA, c. c.

## IN COMMON COUNCIL, 3d March, 1808.

ORDERED, That Andrew Jamieson, Guy Atkinson, and Dennis Ramsay, be appointed commissioners, to superintend an election to be held at the council chamber, on Monday the 14th day of the present month, for the purpose of electing a member of the common council for the second ward, in the place of Cutbert Powell, elected Mayor.

Test,

JAMES M. M'REA, c. c.

## For Norfolk,

The fast sailing well accommodated Sloop

MATTAPONY;

Captain THOMAS READ.

For freight or passage apply to the Master on board at Lawason and Fowle's wharf. March 4. 31

The Proprietor of the Alexandria Daily Advertiser, will dispose of the Establishment on moderate terms—there are now nearly six hundred Subscribers and the Lift increasing.—To a Person of Industry and Talents for conducting a Newspaper, this would be a desirable Situation. Circumstances beyond his Controul render it necessary to make Sale, it will therefore be sold a great Bargain if application be made soon.

## FIFTY HOGSHEADS

Choice Jamaica Spirits,

FOR SALE BY

Catlett and Fisk.

January 11.

## TO RENT,

A comfortable and convenient two story Frame House, at the lower end of Royal-street, lately in the occupancy of Mr. John Jamieson. Possession may be had immediately.

## ALSO TO LET,

The coachmaker's Sheds at the upper end of Royal-street, lately occupied by Messrs. Rea and Taylor.

John T. Brooks.

March 5.

1808.

## FOR SALE.

## Spanish HIDES,

White and brown clayed SUGARS in bags,

Muscavado SUGARS in hhd's, & bls.

Green COFFEE in bags,

Madeira WINE,

London particular market do. in pipes,

half pipes and qr. casks.

Catalonia do. in qr. casks

Castile SOAP in boxes,

Best Spanish SEGARS,

A few tons of LOGWOOD.

Nath. Wattles, & Co

Feb. 26.

1808.



## VALUABLE MEDICINES.

The following Valuable Medicines, just celebrated through the United States for their superior efficacy in the cure of the several disorders for which they are recommended, from *Hamilton's Patent Family Medicine Store*, New-York, are sold only by the subscriber, at his store in King-street:

### Hamilton's Grand Restorative,

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine for the speedy and permanent cure of nervous disorders or such as arise from the immoderate use of tea, strong liquors; long residence warm climates, excessive weakness, and a general relaxation of the system.

### Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard.

A safe and effectual remedy for the gout, rheumatism, sprains, pains in the face and neck, &c.

### Hamilton's Worm-destroying Lozenges.

By which many thousands have been relieved from the distressing and dangerous malady of worms and other obstructions in the stomach and bowels.

### Hamilton's Elixir.

A sovereign remedy for colds, obstinate coughs, asthma, sore throats and approaching consumptions.

### Hahn's Anti-bilious Pills.

Are justly esteemed for carrying off the superfluous bile from the stomach and preventing morbid secretions and their consequences, bilious and malignant fevers, &c. These pills are perfectly mild in their operation, and may be used with safety by persons of every age and in every situation.

### The Sovereign Ointment for the Itch.

A speedy and effectual remedy, generally removing the complaint at one application. It may be safely used by persons of every age.

### The Anodyne Elixir.

For the cure of every kind of head ache.

### Hahn's genuine Eye-Water.

An excellent remedy for all disorders of the eyes, many persons having been cured of it when nearly deprived of sight.

### Tooth-ache Drops.

Give immediate relief in the most violent attacks.

### The Restorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums.

Cleanses and strengthens them, and preserves the enamel of the teeth from decay.

### Gowland's Lotion, and the genuine Persian Lotion.

Both celebrated in the fashionable world as most excellent cosmetics and perfectly safe.

### Hahn's true and genuine Corn-Plaster.

A certain remedy for corns, speedily discharging them without giving pain.

### Ague and Fever Drops.

Justly esteemed for their great efficacy in cure of agues and intermittent fevers.

### Damask Lip Salve, and Indian Vegetable Specific.

James Kennedy, sen.

Alexandria, October 13.

## ADDITIONAL EVIDENCE.

OF the great efficacy of the *Patent Family Medicines*, prepared by the late Richard Lee, jun. which for near eight years past have acquired throughout the United States a celebrity hitherto unequalled.

Philadelphia, August 9, 1800.

Being desirous to make public for the good of others, the excellent quality of *HAMILTON'S ELIXIR*, prepared by the late Mr. Lee, I have sent you the following account of the benefit I have received from it, which I hope will induce others to give it a trial. In consequence of a bruise on the breast received from a fall, my health grew bad, my breathing became very difficult, and frequently I have had suddenly to rise up in my bed with all the horrors of immediate suffocation. Add to these a constant pain in my breast and a cough, great loss of strength and flesh, and you may conceive that my symptoms evidently indicated a most alarming consumption. The advice of a most eminent physician was resorted to, and afterwards a second was called in, without giving me any relief. Another physician who knew me and the circumstances of my case, advised me to give *Hamilton's Elixir* a trial, saying, he had used it in his private, and always found it do much good. A bottle was procured from Mr. Birch's, and I found relief before I had taken one half of it. I continued to use it and was soon strong enough to attend to business. On taking cold, some of my former symptoms return, but are always removed by a dose or two of the elixir.

GEO. BENNER, jun.

No. 11, Budd-street, Philadelphia

Wm. H. Lee.

From *Father Martin, Esq. late Attorney-General of the State of Maryland.*

I comply with your request in stating my opinion of *Hamilton's Elixir*. It has been used in my family for two or three years past, with uniform success; whenever colds, coughs, or similar complaints, have rendered medicine necessary. I have myself found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troublesome affection of the breast, accompanied with soreness, and with obstructed and difficult breathing.

On these accounts, I do not hesitate to recommend *Hamilton's Elixir* as a valuable medicine, and deserving public attention.

LUTHER MARTIN.

### HAMILTON'S ELIXIR

Is recommended as the best remedy for coughs, colds, asthma, hooping-cough, approaching consumptions, and most disorders of the breast and lungs. This preparation will prove a valuable acquisition to public speakers who may be subject to temporary hoarseness, thickness of speech, &c. In long confirmed Asthmatic complaints where a cure can speedily be expected, this medicine affords immediate relief, moderating the fits of coughing, and rendering their recurrence less frequent. On children afflicted with the hooping cough, the like beneficial effects may confidently be expected.

### ITCH CURED.

By *once using Lee's Sovereign Ointment*, which, although used for 20 years in Europe and for near 8 years in America, has never been known to fail in any one instance. It is perfectly innocent, warranted not to contain a particle of mercury or any pernicious ingredient, and may be used with perfect safety on an infant, being a vegetable preparation and entirely free from the offensive smell which attends most other remedies.

### HAMILTON'S LOZENGES,

Which have cured more children and adults of disorders proceeding from worms, than all the medicines heretofore discovered. In addition to the great cures mentioned in the letters from the chancellor of the state of Maryland, the Rev. Mr. Mottier and others, lately published the following are submitted to the public; being selected for the purpose of shewing the mild yet powerful qualities of this extraordinary medicine, which, although so mild in its operation, is competent to expel the formidable tape worm.

An infant, aged 5 weeks, of Mr. Henry Ewbank, tailor, Charles-street, Baltimore, was dangerously afflicted with convulsion fits, so that his life was despaired of, but was perfectly cured by one dose of *Hamilton's Worm Lozenges*, which expelled several worms, the undoubted cause of the child's disorder.

Letter from Mr. Ackerman, bricklayer, Magazine street, near Broadway, Jan. 24, 1802.

It would be ungrateful were I to withhold my testimony in favor of *Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges*. I had been between five and six years past much indisposed, and latterly often tormented with severe griping and pains in the bowels, troubled with offensive breath, with violent feverish fits and other obvious symptoms of worms; but frequently hearing your *Worm Lozenges* recommended in cases similar to mine, I determined on a trial of them, as my last resource. The first dose, evacuated twelve or 13 feet of a tape worm; two other doses were taken, which brought away a quantity of matter broken like skins and pieces of worms. I suppose the tape worm, voided at different times, must in the whole have exceeded forty feet. The almost incredible benefit I received from this medicine, induced me to give a dose to a child of mine who was pining and sickly; it produced the same good effect in this instance, expelling a worm of a different kind, from nine to twelve inches long, and at the same time restoring a good state of health.

HENRY ACKERMAN.

Also,

The following new and valuable Medicine, just received and for sale as above.

(Price, Two Dollars per bottle.)

### Dr. Tissot's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops.

NOTHING is of more importance than the preservation of health—this common maxim remark however is too often forgotten, whilst we are active and strong—and prevention of pain, which is superior to its cure, is not sufficiently attended to by any description of persons. Among those disorders which require the most early and unremitting efforts to eradicate and overcome, none have a stronger claim upon our notice than the Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Weakness of the Joints, Sprains, Gries, the Stone and Gravel, the Cramp and every species of Rheumatic Pains from whatever cause they may have originated—and hence every relief which can be administered is too valuable to be forgotten. Those persons whose avocations peculiarly expose them to colds, &c. cannot be too anxious to possess immediate aid. Seafaring persons, travellers, &c. ought constantly to carry with them that medicine which will counteract the unpleasant effects of their peripatetic duties, and especially those pains to which their situation must expose them. To those who reside in or visit the West-Indies, and other warm climates, they will be found upon trial to convey the most lasting service, and

will gradually destroy all tendency to diseased in the human frame, and preserve health and vigor. Although a great variety of prescriptions have been published to cure the disorders enumerated above, none has yet equalled the *GOUT AND RHEUMATIC DROPS* of Dr. TISSOT, which are celebrated throughout the European continent, and whose unbounded benefits are fully authenticated by certificates already published of gentlemen so well known in America, being of the first consequence in the state of Maryland: General Charles Ridgely, of Hampton; John Gibson, Esq. one of the directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland; John Macubbin, Esq. Mrs. Macubbin, his wife; and Mrs. Ryan, of Calton.

Certificate of Mr. Thomas Kelso, butcher.

About three weeks since I was most violently attacked with Rheumatic pains throughout my whole frame, in so severe a manner as not to be able to turn in my bed without assistance, proceeding as I suppose from a severe cold; on being advised by a friend to apply Dr. Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, I accordingly obtained from the agents Messrs. George Dobbin and Murphy, two bottles, the application of which, under God, have perfectly restored me to health. I am therefore induced with confidence to recommend this medicine as a certain cure for the above disorder.

THOMAS KELSO.

Baltimore, July 22d, 1806.

Certificate of Mr. Thomas Campbell, Harness-maker.

It would be an act of injustice to withhold my testimony of the salutary effects of Doctor Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, as I have experienced a very unequivocal instance of their virtues and efficacy. I was afflicted with two severe attacks of what is usually called Dead Palsy, from which I partially recovered, but was obliged to use crutches to aid me in walking when I left home; to this were joined violent Rheumatic pains, the result of the affliction, and I had feared the disorder would accompany me through life; but providentially was recommended to apply to George Dobbin and Murphy for Dr. Tissot's Drops, and after using only one bottle, found myself perfectly liberated from my disorder, and am now, thank God, as free from pain as if I never had been afflicted. Finding this medicine operate so powerfully on myself, I determined to apply it internally to my child, a boy only eleven months old, who was then reduced almost to a skeleton with the Bowel Complaint; after administering it four times to him, his complaint was entirely removed, and he is now recovering his strength with great rapidity.

TH. CAMPBELL.

Baltimore, July 23, 1806.

## FISH.

THE subscriber will engage to supply from one to two millions of *HERRINGS* during the coming season, at six shillings per thousand—at his landing four miles below Alexandria.

William Foote.

February 22.

## Twenty dollars reward.

RAN AWAY yesterday morning, a negro man named Charles Johnson, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, very black, has a small scar on one of his cheeks; his legs are small for a person of his size; had on and took with him a grey coating roundabout lined with flannel, and trousers of the same, a black coat & an old grey great-coat, with a variety of other clothing not recollected. Five Dollars will be given if taken in the county, or the above reward if out; and reasonable charges if brought home.

LAWRENCE HOOPE, sen.

Masters of vessels and others are cautioned against harboring or carrying him off.

December 25.

## Five Dollars Reward.

Ran away from the subscriber, on Saturday evening last,

### A Negro Man named DAMON.

ABOUT five feet ten inches high, twenty one years of age, slender made, and a likely fellow. Had on when he went away a blue roundabout jacket and pantaloons, striped swansdown waistcoat, and it is supposed took with him sundry other clothes. It is expected he has gone to Georgetown or Washington. The above reward will be given for apprehending said fellow and reasonable charges if brought home.

John Gadsby.

Feb. 23.

lawd.

## A RUNAWAY.

ON the 3d instant, immediately after having struck several times his overseer, ran away from Notley-Hall farm, opposite Alexandria, a negro fellow called BILLY, between 21 and 22 years of age; he is well made, stout and strong; his skin very black, eyes small, nose flat, mouth large, lips extremely thick, countenance bad, and his voice weak and boyish; is also slow and surly in answering questions; had on when he went off a blue roundabout jacket, patched in different parts, with pantaloons of country cloth, and a blue great coat. Any person who will secure said negro, so that his owner may get him again, shall be adequately rewarded by making application to the subscriber, manager on the above mentioned farm.

John Allison.

February 5

Joseph Mandeville,  
Corner of KING and FAIRFAX-STREETS,  
ALEXANDRIA,  
HAS FOR SALE,  
An assortment of WINES, LI-  
QUORS, GROCERIES, &c.  
Consisting of

### MADEIRA

Port  
Sherry  
Lisbon  
Malaga  
Teneriffe &  
Corsica

### WINES.

Old St. Estephe Medoc laret, in cases one dozen

A few dozen fine old frontinac  
Ditto do. best wine bitters  
Jamaica and West-India rum  
New-England do.  
Cogniac, Bourdeaux and Naples brandy  
Holland and country gin  
Schiedam gin in cases  
Irish whiskey, very old  
70 barrels Pennsylvania rye whiskey  
Cider in barrels  
White wine and Cider vinegar  
Florence oil in flasks  
2 hogsheads Havana honey  
15 do. choice retailing molasses

### TEAS

Gunpowder  
Imperial  
Hyson  
Young Hyson  
Hyson-Skin and  
Souchoing

### TEAS

of good quality

Muscovado sugars, different qualities  
Bengal white do.  
Loaf and lump sugars, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Alexandria.

Leiper's, Garrett's, and Hamilton's stout in bottles and bladders.  
Macuba and rapee do.

Clover-seed, (Penn. warranted)  
Mace; nutmegs; cloves; cassia; pimento; pepper; ginger, race and ground; Cayenne pepper; refined salt-petre.

Coffee; chocolate; rice; pearl barley; London and Philadelphia mustard; basket salt; starch; fig blue; flout indigo; Georgia and Tennessee cotton; flax; wool; madder; coppers; alum; brimstone; chalk; pipes in boxes; wrapping paper and twine; traces; bed-cords; leading lines; demijohns; gin cases; patent shot; brandy wine gunpowder; Harney's gunpowder, [the only real British battle powder] from F to treble sealed chewing tobacco; East Havana segars.

Muscadel and blocha raisin in boxes.  
Sun raisins in casks.  
Zante currants; prunes; soft shelled almonds.

A few boxes excellent pickles, anchovy dozen bottles assorted; capers, olives and chovies, for sale by the box.

A quantity of clean good allum salt suitable for the fishery, &c. &c.

## JAMES BACON,

At his GROCERY STORE, on King-street, has in addition to his former stock, added

A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in the Grocery Line;

Which makes his assortment complete.

He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms

### Muscovado Sugars, of various qualities.

Loaf and Lump ditto,  
Gunpowder,  
Imperial,  
Hyson,  
Young Hyson,  
Hyson-Skin, and  
Souchoing

### TEAS,

particularly selected for family use.

Best green Coffee,  
Chocolate, (of a superior quality)

Maize, rice, (of a superior quality)  
Biscuits,  
Sherry,  
Lisbon,  
Teneriffe,  
Malaga, and  
Genuine old Port

Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,  
Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use,  
Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincent, and New England Rum,  
Holland Gin,  
Irish and country Whisky,  
Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,  
Stoughton's Bitters,  
Mace, nutmegs, cloves, cassia, pimento,  
Cayenne and black pepper, race and ground

Ginger, basket salt for table use, pearl barley, rice, starch, fig blue, soap, mould, dips and spermaceti candles, refined salt-petre, nitre, indigo, alum, coppers, madder, urimstone, spinning cotton, patent shot all sizes, best English and country made gunpowder, segars and smoking tobacco, very best chewing tobacco.

Hamilton and Leiper's snuff, Hunter's pipes in boxes.

London mustard, warranted of a superior quality, Dixon's best ditto, wrapping paper, demijohns, &c. &c. with generally every article in his line—the whole of which have been selected with care, and will be disposed of at the very lowest terms.

PRINTED DAILY BY

SAMUEL SNOWDEN,

(For the Proprietor.)

## VOL VIII.

Sales at  
On every Tuesday  
WILL BE

At the Vendue Store, Water s  
A Variety of Dry Goods  
Particulars of which v  
the bills of the day—  
which are on limitation  
which are established,  
viewed and purchased at  
and prices.

P. G. M.

WANT

A middle aged woman  
ing a house. To one c  
rd wages will be given  
ter.

Sept. 9.

## PROF

CUT AND

A S

PROFILE I

Done in Gold  
NEXT door to Mr  
King-Street, near  
Queen Tavern.

January 13.

## HEMP FO

I HAVE on hand, to  
lity CLEAN COU  
to sell for cash, or on a

Bry

December 30.

## TEA

Choice Cogn  
8 hds. West-Ind  
10 q. casks L. P.  
16 casks Rice,  
125 Shares Marine I  
For Sale by

Ca

November 19.

## RAILS

The Subscrib  
chase about two thou  
RAILS, to be delivered  
ron.

Jan. 15.

## TO I

and possession given o  
m

The three sto  
On the corner of King  
now occupied by Mr  
terms apply to Col. G  
next door, or to the s

City of Washington

## JAMES S

Offers, for  
25 hogsheads N  
70 bags green C  
15 hogsheads we  
5 pipes Cogniac  
12 quarter casks  
13 bales Tennesse  
And  
A general assortm  
Spiritous Liquors,

## BRYAN

HAS FO  
10 pipes old po  
5 do. Madeira  
30 quarter cask  
12 do. particula  
15 do. Malaga  
15 pipes old co  
5 do. 4th proc  
5 hds. 3d pr  
1 do. first qua  
6 do. green e  
2 do. alum  
20 do. brown s  
20 bags pimen  
15 do. pepper  
10 chests youn  
10 do. hyson s  
5 do. imperi  
100 bags green  
150 kegs madder  
50 do. ground  
30 do. raisins  
1200 lbs. bacon,  
5 kegs salt p  
A quantity of fi  
At all times he h  
mily use on hand  
articles—all of whi  
longer term.